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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0305150

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHINAV SIWACH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre DELHI - RATINDER NAGAR (03)

Manji

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian regional music is a reflection of the acculturation and assimilation of the regional culture, traditions along with the traditional classical music of the day.

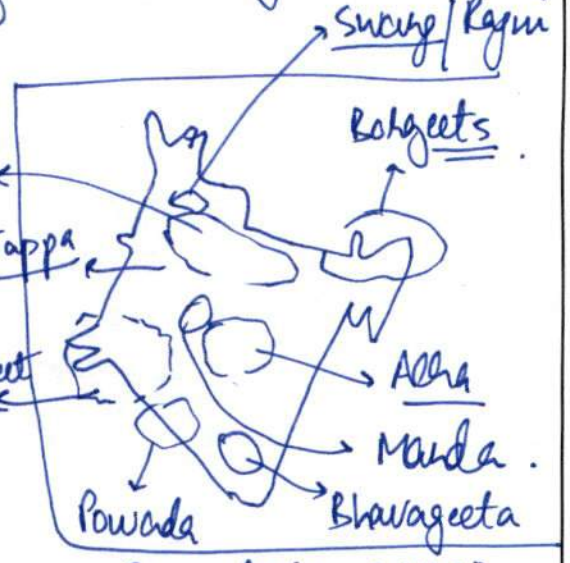

Fig - Regional Music.

It is reflection of cultural traditions

1. Borgeeta in Assam have developed from the teachings and Sattras of Sankardev in spirit of Vaishava Bhakti.

2. Music among the tribes such as Bhils (Central India) reflects the day-to

day activities as well as the worship of local deities and folklores.

3. Swang (or Saang) or Ragni in the state of Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh reflect the daily agriculture life, folklores.

4. Meerabai's bhajans have also been incorporated in the folk music of Rajasthan.

5. Presence of joking relationship between bhabhi - devar (brother-in-law) and avoidance relationship is also reflected in music.

6. Various Gharanas like Bharbhanga, Betiah Gharana are also present in folk music.

7. Adaptation of Thumri, Tappa have also been reflected in music.

Hence, folk, regional music is reflection of social moores.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिएँ
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Working class movement developed through rise of class consciousness and economic, social and political exploitation of the workers in colonial regime.

Working Class Movement

- Organisations such as Indian Labor Federation, etc.
- Strike in Indian Railways
- Strike by tea workers plantation
- Support by Lala Lajpat Rai, Deewan Chaman Lal.

Emergence of movements :-

1. There were strikes by various working class groups.
2. Organised strike emerged with the strike of Great Indian Peninsular Railway
3. There were support to this by formation of organisations like Bombay

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mill and Millhands Association

4. Various freedom fighters like Surendranath Banerjee discussed about working class in legislative council.

5. With formation of political parties like CPI (1925 - MN Roy), it further came into mainstream.

Contribution to struggle :-

1. It mobilised workers into national movement.

2. Led to organisational development :-
   - All India Trade Union Congress (1920)
   - All India Trade Union Federation, etc

3. Coincidence of labor strikes with Non-Cooperation Movement (1921), Quit India (1942).

4. Advocacy of issues of all sections.

5. Broader inclusion of individuals in national movement — tea plant workers

Hence, it played a crucial role in Indian freedom movement.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhian politics was based on the principle of Satya and Ahimsa along with the spirit to include each, every section in freedom struggle.

Tilak's politics was reflected through inclusion of grassroots in struggle through Ganesh festivals, use of Kesari, Maharatta, etc.

Gandhi's politics was continuation of Tilak :-

1. Inclusion :- Gandhi included all sections in struggle just like Tilak.

Harijans, Students ← Sections Included → Women, Farmers.

2. Local mobilisation :- using linguistics of the region and use of popular festivals

as done by Tilak through Ganesh festivals

2. Understanding :- of issues through travelling across India and interacting with individuals like Dalit, women. Tilak also understood Maharashtra problems.

4. Swaraj - Gandhi and Tilak agreed that Swaraj (self rule) would end problem of masses.

But Gandhi's politics was different

1. Means - Gandhi focussed on right means to achieve the goals.

2. Non-violence by Gandhi while Tilak did not shy from violence.

3. Antagonism :- towards Britishers in Tilak which was not in Gandhi.

4. Muslim participation advocated by Gandhi.

5. Gandhi favoured constitutional struggle.

Both contributed to struggle which led to Indian Independence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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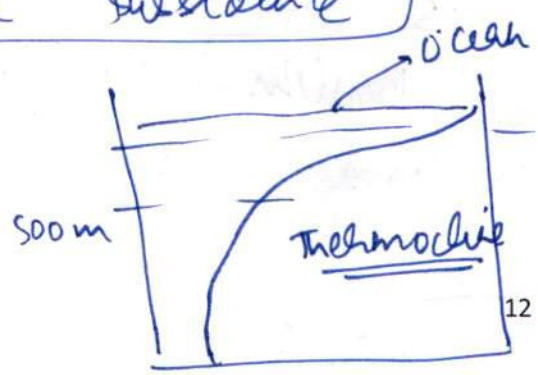
As per IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) there is human induced, anthropogenic ocean warming due to which sea level has risen by 23 cm between 1901 - 2020.

World's oceans losing memory :-

① Change in features :- of oceans such as shelves, slopes due to sea level rise, land subsidence

2. Temperature :- distribution is changing due



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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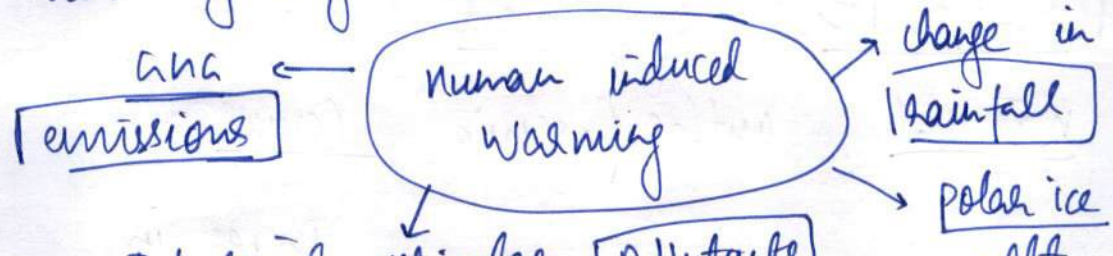
to warming of the oceans.

2. Ocean memory in terms of oceanic currents, sub-surface currents is also getting disturbed



Consequences of phenomenon :-

1. Flora and Fauna :- of the oceans - phytoplanktons, zooplanktons, fishes, etc dying.

2. Ecological Diversity :- of oceans and surrounding coastal areas on decline.

3. Humans :- 60% humans dependent on oceans for economic survival under threat

4. Subsidence :- of cities like Mumbai, etc. Indonesia has changed capital.

5. Deoxygenation of oceans.

There is need to follow INDC of COP-26 to resist it

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए'
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Soil amendment refers to change in the natural physical and characteristics of soil due to natural, anthropogenic causes.

Soil Amendment

- Change in Texture
- Change in minerals like Nitrogen, phosphorous, etc.
- Change in composition of particles: fine, loose
- Change in moisture capacity

Benefits associated :-

1. Increase in moisture capacity may boost agriculture and cultivation, etc.
2. Land degradation :- may be prevented as soil may continue to hold water

and not loose minerals over time.

3. Soil erosion - due to fluvial, aerial causes may be minimized.

4. Change in nature of crops :- from dryland crop like millets to wheat, rice sugar cane may be possible.

Case study :- change in irrigation led to soil amendment and Green Revolution

Concerns are also there :-

1. Due to hydro-meterological causes, soil amendment may lead to soil degradation
2. Reduce the productive capacity of soil
3. Lead to reduction in crop intensity
4. Increase vulnerability to droughts.
5. Reduce farmer income
6. Increase distress lead migration

Initiative like Soil Health Card are necessary to maintain soil

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plants refer to those projects which use multiplicity of sources for power generation - renewable as well as non renewable sources such as solar, wind, coal, etc.

Boom in Hybrid plants

- Disruption in supply of coal, etc.
- Increase in carbon emissions.
- Debt status of DISCOM.
- High cost of production

Advantages of such plants —

1. Reduce emissions — caused due to use of renewable fuel such as coal.
2. Reduce cost — of overall

electricity production as increase in scale of production of solar energy, it will be cheaper than coal as per Central Electricity Authority

3. Dependence on coal and ~~other~~ non-renewable sources, in short supply to reduce.

4. Harness potential of solar and wind energy in India.

5. Ensure uninterrupted supply - by solar, wind in day and coal in night.

Associated challenges :-

1. Low adoption by Ultra, Mega Power Plant Producers due to new technology

2. High initial cost associated with setup and installation.

3. Cost of solar cells depends on import from China.

4. Battery storage technology for such plants.

There are efforts by government which can lead to 500 GW from renewable by 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए'
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Van Allen Radiation Belts

are those areas on the earth which are formed due to the presence of radiations from cosmic sources particularly the sun.

Formation of Van Allen Radiation Belts

1. Interaction of magnetosphere with ~~coronal~~ Coronal winds.

2. Coronal ~~mat~~ mass ejections lead to areas of pressure differential forming these belts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Growing study -

1. To understand usefulness in climate and weather pattern.

2. To mitigate adverse impact on human life and property.

3. Impact on air movement

4. Impact on direction, intensity of oceanic currents.

5. To find the changes on the ecological biodiversity.

Due to these study of Van Allen Radiation belts is necessary.

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए'
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Marital rape is not a criminal offence in India but can be prosecuted if the woman is below 16 years of age as per Section 375 of Indian Penal Code.

Marital Rape to be criminalised :-

1. Women suffer in silence due to it.
2. As per NFHS-V survey, 82% say marital rape by husband and 13% face by ex-partner.
3. Marital Rape takes away agency from the women over body.
4. leads to domino effect of low self esteem :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Marital Rape → low self Esteem → low confidence → low participation in social life → low political advocacy → continuation

5. It leads to interiorisation of patriarchy.
6. It leads to treatment of marital rape as normal by women.

Issues with criminalising —

1. Burden of proof — difficult to prove if consent was there or not.
2. False cases — may lead to frivolous complaints.
3. It may destroy sanctity of marriage as per certain theorists.
4. May lead to monetary compromise, out of court settlement.

Justice Verma Commission and other notions suggest that it should be criminalised to bring gender parity.

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to the activities done by women and others towards providing care services in the form of nurture, upbringing, household labour, etc which enable individual to perform activities outside the household.

Care Economy
- household care of husband, elders, etc.
- providing nurturing services.
- unpaid domestic work.

Challenges associated —

1. There is no accounting of the monetary value of care economy.
2. Feminization of care services — 95% are provided only by women

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Patriarchy - does not consider them as work but consider them as duty of the women in household.

4. Perpetuates inequality - between men and women as there are no economic return for women in care economy

5. Neglect :- ignorance of the contribution towards economy by care work.

Steps to address this -

1. Demands by certain political parties to monetize care economy.
2. Provision of Gender Budgeting
3. Provision of Maternity Benefits Act
4. Provision of paternal leave on paternity
5. Criminalisation of domestic violence

There is need to monetize care economy to fulfill SDG-5 (Gender Equality).

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का, विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

As per World Bank study, the instances of learning poverty has increased in post-pandemic India. learning poverty refers to the loss of learning outcomes by children who dropped out of schools due to COVID-19.

Staring at learning poverty

- child marriage
- dropout to sustain family
- digital divide ⇓ could not learn online. ↳ learning quality impacted

Implications of learning poverty —

1. loss of income — As per Asian Development Bank, one year of schooling adds USD 1 mn to income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Loss of [employment] opportunities to individuals.

3. Lack of [skilling] opportunities :- as per Social Finance India, only [4.7%] are formally skilled in India.

4. [Female] :- impact is more as they end up facing child marriage or household work.

(eg) - Only [10%] female complete primary education

5. [Poor children] - forced to do bonded labour, child labor.

[Way ahead] ① [community] learning projects as initiated by [NITI Aayog]

2. Incentives to improve [enrollment] back in schools.

3. Ensuring [digital] means are available to fulfill learning.

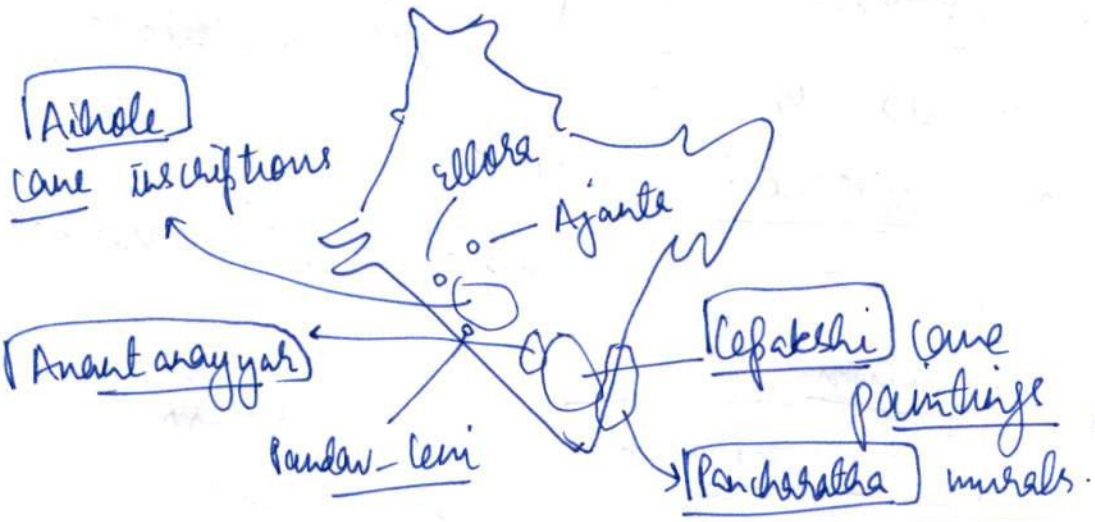
4. Integration of schemes like [NIPUN] to reach functional literacy.

This will lead to [Quality Education] [SDG].

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural traditions in South India have been developed by the confluence of different religions like Buddhism, Jainism, Hindism.



Evolution of mural tradition :-

① They emerged with the rise of Buddhism and Jainism.

2. Buddhist influence is found in the cave and mural traditions of Ajanta and Ellora.

3. They reflected the Jataka tales,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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the Buddhist stories such as the mural inscription of Dying Princess, Naga King and his consort, etc.

3. Later, Jainism also contributed to mural inscriptions such as :-

Lepakshi cave paintings → Samavasarana ⇒ everyone sitting around for ritual learning.
Lepakshi cave paintings → Shows Jaina practices

4. Chalukyan rulers also contributed to Aihole cave inscriptions which are showing Hinduism - hard Shiva, Krishna.

5. Panchratha at Mahabalipuram by Pallavas also have mural inscriptions such as Arjuna's Penance, Krishna and the Butter Ball.

Characteristics of these :-

1. Diverse pallete - with Ochre, mixed

with geru, dust and chalk powder have been used in these paintings.

2. Presence of colours such as red, blue, green is there with certain inscriptions not having red or blue.

3. Cultural :- practices are reflected in these murals. (g) - Linga worship of lord Shiva from hinduism.

4. Presence of Jaina practices like Samavasarana and teachings from monks can be seen in Avantamayyar mural inscription.

5. Folk life :- can also be seen apart from philosophical traditions.

Hence, murals are significant in exploring knowledge about rich and varied cultural history of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian nationalism emerged with Revolt of 1857 and finally reached its climax with the Indian Independence Act.

Indian Nationalism :-

Revolt of 1857 — 1924 — Civil Disobedience — 1942

1857 — 1905 (Swadeshi) — Non-Cooperation Movement — 1931 — Quit India Movement

It was product of colonial rule :-

1. Education - development of modern, scientific, western education by Britishers for their own interest led to awareness in the Indians.

2. Modern Employment :- as per historians, Britishers broke the link between Caste

and employment.

3. Movement :- Introduction of Railway movement and migration for education and employment led to knowledge about the oneness of Indian culture.

4. Cultural exchanges :- were facilitated by press, newspaper, etc led to unification of Indians.

5. Social Reforms by Britishers with Indians like Sati, Widow remarriage, etc led to awakening of Indian spirit.

6. Rationality - got developed through education and modernity such as western sciences of Britishers.

7. Knowledge of Exploitation - of Britishers was inculcated in Indians through Acts

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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such as Ilbert Bill controversy, Vernacular Press Act (1878), etc.

Apart from this, there were other factors for Indian nationalism

1. Indigenous Art - through paintings by Abanindranath Tagore (Bharat Mata), Nandlal Bose (portrait of Mahatma Gandhi).

2. Development of indigenous education - National Council of Education (1905), etc.

3. Focus on glory of the past by Swami Vivekananda, Dayanand Saraswati.

4. Rejuvenation of ancient art by Oriental College of Art (1905).

5. External influences :- such as American War (1776), Boer Wars, etc.

Indian nationalism as feeling of oneness continues to the present movement reflecting in Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsava.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need for protecting the sanguinity of environment by human collective action has seen a fresh new life after Indian Independence.

Chipko Movement — 1973
1983 — Appiko Movement
Narmada Bachao — 1985
1992-2020 — Climate Change
2020-22 — Save Aarey, Save Aravalli

Many organised movements :-

1. Chipko Movement - involved saving the commercial exploitation by outside companies in forests of Uttarakhand.

(a) Women such as Gaura Devi, Sudesha Devi played key role.

(b) Sunderlal Bahuguna also led the movement.

(c) Initiatives like hugging trees, wrapping rakhis to trees were used.

2. Appiko Movement :- on the similar lines of Chipko in the forests of Karnataka to save felling and deforestation of trees.

3. Narmada Bachao Andolan - was led by activists like Medha Patkar against the displacement, rehabilitation due to dam on Narmada River.

4. Movements regarding temperature rise and climate change in support of global movements like # Fridays for Future, # Save Earth.

5. Environment movements for saving biodiversity, extinction of deer and animals by Bishoi community (Rajasthan)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. Movements such as :-

(a) Save Aarey forests led by women such as Amrita Bhattacharjee

(b) Save Aravalli to protect encroachment on Aravalli in Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan.

(c) Protests against Silverline Project in Kerala.

New features of these :-

1. These are part of new social movements.
2. These are polycephalous → include lobbying, propagandising, collective protests, etc.
3. Use mass media, social media.
4. Do not have organised organisations completely but various individuals join.
5. Led by new middle class.

They have advantages that they are preserving ecological balance.

"Ecology is permanent economy"
— Sundarlal Bahuguna

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Napolean thought of having victory in World War-2 through the strategy of [blocking] the access to [transport and communication], [economic] means, etc. of the European continent.

Continental Blockade

- Block access to ports, transport.
- Blocking [sea lines] of communication
- Block movement of outside forces.
- Block access to other American nations

[It was ill-conceived strategy] —

1. Conceived in [haste] – It was not well thought out and hastily drafted.

2. Focussed on [inward looking] strategy to restrict access to [means] of

economic resources such as food, resources, etc to the ~~German~~ British forces,

3. Napoleon believed that economonic blocade would lead to

(a) Drying up of resources.

(b) Reduction in capability to forces to fight in war.

(c) Reduce supplies for soldiers and war groups.

4. This, he thought would lead to the loosing of force and withdrawal of armies.

5. Napoleon believed that it would weaken the mobility and external support

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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to the forces would also not be possible.

6. However, this did not work as the military and political support from other nations compensated for lack of economic resources.

This finally led to the defeat of Napoleon in the war which he could have focussed on weakening the opposite forces and also not opening too many fronts for the war.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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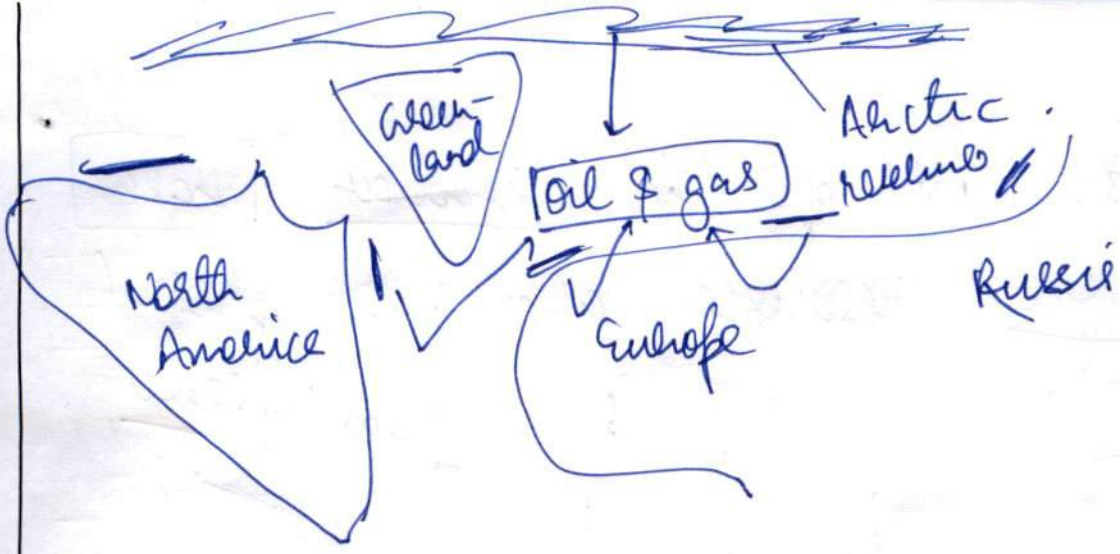
Arctic Paradox refers to the paradox of Arctic Amplification where there is increase in the ~~melting~~ concentration of ice caps in Arctic despite an increase in the global temperature at Arctic Ocean region.

Spatial Distribution —

(A) Mineral resources :-

1. There is presence of various mineral resources in Arctic.

2. This is reflecting by the presence of Rare minerals in the Arctic.



3. There is mineral like chromite, bauxite, etc which are present.

4. Minerals in the cryosphere and permafrost of arctic are also found.

(b) Energy Resources —

1. Presence of oil and natural gas near the Arctic.

2. The Russian oil and gas fields are situated in Arctic region.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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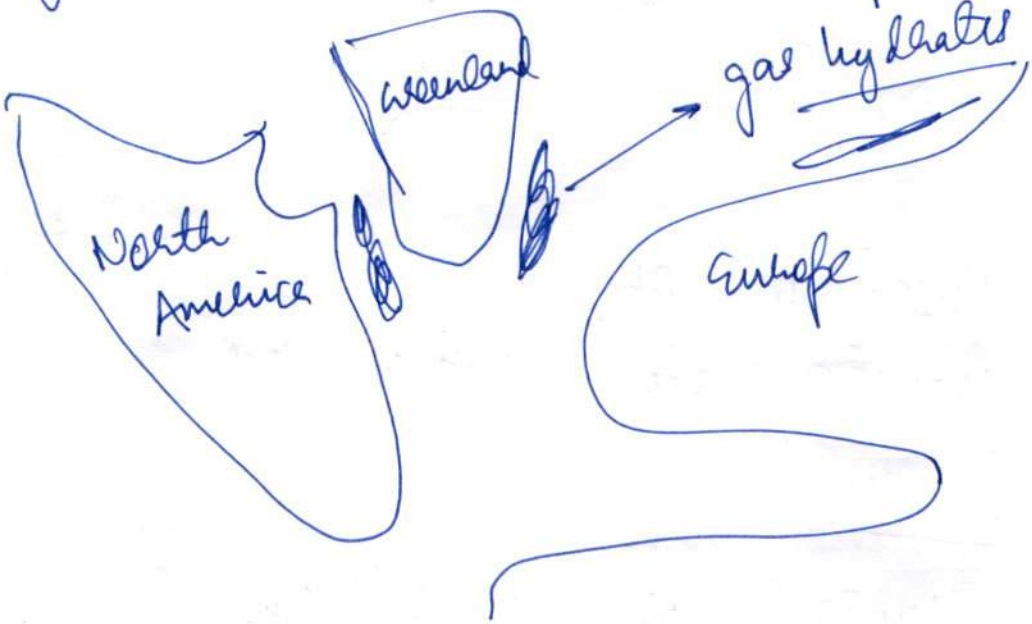
3. Most of the Canadian Shale gas resources are also present



4. There is presence of gas hydrates in Arctic region.

These mineral and energy resources enable the utility of Arctic region which is done by Arctic Council (1996) through scientific exploration.

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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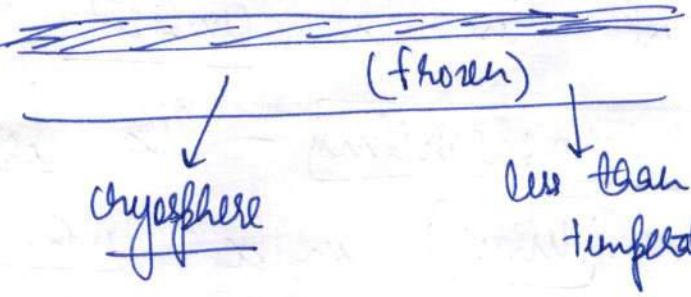
Cryosphere refers to the layer of the earth which is in a frozen state and has temperature below 0°C i.e. freezing point of water.



It can have devastating impact —

1. Gases :- It is a storehouse of greenhouse gases like carbon-dioxide which can get released in atmosphere.
2. Stability :- of land can be affected with melting of cryosphere.
3. Subsidence of land and rise of

Sea level can happen if there is defreezing and ~~melth~~ melting of cryosphere.

4. Global Temperature rise :- by 2-3°C can happen as per IPCC if cryosphere melts.

5. As per NOAA, cryosphere stores around 10 times the greenhouse gases present in the ambient atmosphere.

6. Microorganisms - like bacteria, fungus, various virus can be released in the atmosphere by cryosphere.

7. Human health - can be impact by communicable diseases caused by these virus, bacteria.

8. Economy - may be impacted due to disruption in fishing, sea-exploration.

9. Ecological Diversity - may be impacted as cryosphere melting may

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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lead to release of species which may become invasive alien species.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ways to tackle the threat :-

1. As suggested by World Health Organisation, concept of One Health to be followed.
2. Focus on ensuring reduction in temperature rise below 1.5°C and 2°C as pledged in COP-21 (Paris, 2015).
   (a) Adherence to Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC).
   (b) Reducing carbon intensity, emissions.
3. Maintaining sanctity of polar ecosystems by
   - National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (NAPCC)
   - Himalayan Regional Centre of NITI Aayog.
4. Preserving cryosphere from damage.
5. Reducing anthropogenic interference, activities in cryosphere.

These will fulfill SDG - 13, 14, 15 (Climate Action, Life below water, Life on land)

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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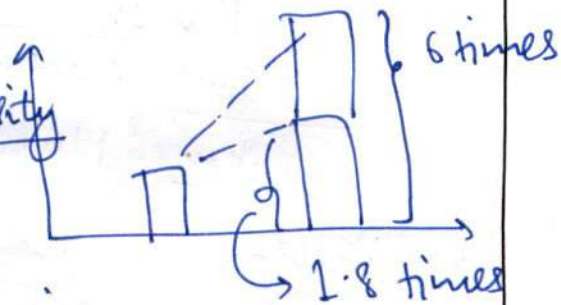
There has been increase in the instances of urban flooding in the developed cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, etc.

They pose serious risk to urban ecosystem —

1. Urbanisation increases the intensity and volume of urban flooding by 1.8 to 6 times



2. This leads to reduction in capacity of urban infrastructure like sewages, sanitation channels, pipes, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Transport – systems such as road, railway get severely impacted.

4. Human impact – lead to subsidence of slums, low-lying areas, etc.

5. Disruption to daily economic activities like manufacturing, mining, etc.

7. Supply chain disruption of goods, commodities leading to price rise, inflation.

8. Burden of disease – caused by vector such as dengue, malaria, etc. risks.

Impact on critical infrastructure –

1. Infrastructure like electricity lines are disrupted leading to low electricity, cuts.

2. Sectors such as power generation suffer due to supply chain disruption as that of coal, etc.

3. Power transmission is impacted.

4. Activities such as banking,

are disrupted as officials are not able to reach the officials.

4. Subsidence of land may lead to subsidence of critical infrastructure like nuclear power plants, etc.

5. Critical infra like telecom towers, may suffer short circuit, fire, hazards due to urban floods.

Ways to mitigate urban floods

(A) National Strategy on Urban Floods :-

1. Development of National Urban Information System (NUIS) for information about them.

2. Presence of in-situ preparedness about mitigation through local organisations.

3. Installation of Real time hydromet-corological network for prediction.

(B) Others - 1. Doppler Radars.

2. Inter-Agency coordination.

These will ensure that loss to life, property is minimal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, the government has launched Sustainable sand mining guidelines to prevent the exploitation of sand by illegal means. Sand is a minor mineral and regulation lies with the State government.

Sand is critical for economic development —

1. It provides various minerals like Silicon, etc used for economic activity
2. Ensures key role in Construction and Infrastructure development.
3. Used in the Strength development at the time of Compaction

during building construction

4. Agriculture — is also supported by minerals of N (Nitrogen), P (Phosphorous), K (Potassium) in sand.

It provides ecosystem services

- Nutrient Recycling such as phosphorous, sulphur, etc
- Ecological balance is maintained
- Provides space, fodder and niche to organisms
- Provides stability to rivers, land, etc.
- Plays role in water cycle, rainfall

Importance of sustainable sand mining :—

1. Exploitation — of sand through presence of illegal sand mafias.

(Y) — crackdown by IAS. Durga Shakti

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nagpal on sand mafia in Uttar Pradesh.

2. Loss to state exchequer — as the license fee, royalty fee is not paid.

3. Disturbs flow of rivers — regular exploitation of sand leads to change in flow of rivers.

4. Presence of nexus :- between sand miners, criminals, bureaucrats and politicians.

5. leads to encroachment on flood plains which leads to drying of rivers.

6. Reduces aquifer & recharging capacity of rivers.

Ways to ensure sustainability —

1. Survey of land before allocation for mining.
2. Regular monitoring of sand mining.
3. Following Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines
4. Enforcement through police, transport teams.

These will ensure that sand ~~soil~~ as resource is preserved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There has been urban sprawl in India which has led to the issue of unplanned urbanisation denying urban amenities to all the urban dwellers.

Causes of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces —

1. Migration - due to employment, education. Census 2011 - there are 45.6 cr internal migrants
2. Rapid population increase.
3. Lack of urban spaces - urbanisation not progressing at same rate as population rise.
4. Lack of civic amenities to dwellers.
5. High cost of land which leads

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- to proliferation of slums
  (eg - there are 65.5 million slum dwellers.

Challenges caused due to unbridled and unbalanced growth —

A. Ecological challenges —

1. Reduction in blue-green spaces.
2. Frequent deforestation, felling trees.
3. Increase in concretisation
4. Concretisation reduces water holding and recharge capacity of land.
5. Encroachment on flood plains.

(B) Challenges to humans —

1. limited sanitation, unhygienic facility
2. lack of proper built houses.
3. lack of human development by adequate provisions of
   Health, Education, Skilling

4. Increase in slum dwellers.

(c) Social challenges —

1. Lack of social integration
(g) — gated societies have exclusion
2. Increase in alienation of individuals leading to crimes, drug, trafficking.

Ways to tackle challenges —

1. PM Aawas Yojana — aims to provide built homes in urban areas.
2. AMRUT 2.0 — can ensure sustainability of urban infrastructure.
3. Swachh Bharat Mission — can improve sanitation in urban sprawls.
4. Light house projects — under GHTC (Global Housing Technology Challenge).

These will ensure SDG goal of sustainable cities and communities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movements in India started from pre-independence and have continued till the present times.

Feminist movements lacked inclusivity —

(A) In pre-independence period :-

1. It was led by upper caste women such as Mehribai Tata, Margaret Cousins etc. not [rural] lower caste women.

1917	1925	1927
Indian Women Association (Annie Besant)	National Council for Women (Mehribai Tata)	All India Women Conference (Margaret Cousins)

2. It was based on Western psyche of

(a) Equality of rights of education

(b) Opening of colleges like Lady Hardinge Medical College, etc.

(c) Demand for universal adult franchise and voting rights.

(d) Demand for equality in civil and political rights.

3. Where were also focussed on abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage led by men.

(B) Post - Independence —

1. Women demands have focussed against price rise.

2. Demands for Dowry - Dahej

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कुछ लिखना चाहिए
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Virodhi Chetna Manch, etc.

3. These did not include women from vulnerable sections like Dalit, ST, OBC, etc.

4. Feminism (from 1970s) led Western influence on these as well — such as #MeToo

However, they are inclusive also and Indian centred

Inclusive

1. Environment and Eco-feminism movement included all women.

2. Movement against Rape (Mathura violence) had women across all sections

Indian centric

1. Had Indian issues such as anti-Dowry.

2. Movement to save forest like Aarey

3. Movement against liquor, dowry abuse is Indian centric

India needs to have greater political representation (14.4%) in Lok Sabha to achieve greater inclusivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0305150

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHINAV SIWACH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre DELHI – RAJINDER NAGAR (03)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 246 of Constitution contains Seventh Schedule which divides the legislative powers of subjects in 3 lists :-

Union list (100 subjects) ← 7th schedule → Concurrent list (52 subjects)
↓
State list (62 subjects).

Time has come to revisit 7th schedule :-

1. Centralisation :- is seen by the centre due to more subjects in Union list
(eg) - Telangana CM recently called for revisiting the concurrent list.

2. Encroachment :- of powers of state is seen by legislation on concurrent list.
(eg) - subjects like education, forests, etc.

3. Power used by centre to legislate on State list in extraordinary situations.
(eg) - During COVID-19, centre gave directions

on health which was a state subject.

4. Distorts federal balance – presence of more subjects in Union list, concurrent list use by Centre distorts sharing of powers.

5. Recently, 15th Finance Commission also called for revisiting Seventh Schedule.

But division of powers is useful –

1. Fulfills federal ethos as states can legislate on state and concurrent list
2. Ensures flexibility in Constitution.
3. Gives opportunity to Centre to exert unity, sovereignty, integrity of India.
4. Centralising tendency prevents fissiparous developments by states.
5. Central, Concurrent list used in war, emergency.

Way forward

① Sarkaria Commission recommends that there should be minimal subjects in Concurrent list.

② Punchhi commission – State to be consulted before legislation on Concurrent list. This can ensure Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online Dispute Resolution refers to the process of online mechanisms such as e-courts, etc to engage in successful arbitration of court cases.

Advantages of ODR :-

1. Better record maintainence :- and upkeeping of court files, evidences, data, etc.
2. Management :- of resolution process can be streamlined.

Allocation of Cases ← Management → Online Adjournment updation
↓
Online Case tracking

3. Reduces time taken for justice delivery.
4. Has potential to reduce cost of litigation for the appellant and defendant.

5. Ensures [hassle-free] justice as the litigants may not need to come to court

6. Online process may lead to [alternative dispute resolution] as animosity between parties is less due to virtual medium.

[Challenges associated with it] —

1. [Digital Divide] :- lack of access to internet, computer in rural, urban areas

[Internet Access] :- by computer

Urban household

Rural household

2. [Language] – English literacy not adequate.

3. lack of [digital infrastructure] in courts to have online digital resolution.

4. ~~Lac~~ Need of trained [professionals, managers] in court to handle digital medium

[Way to mitigate it]
① Application of [e-court] Mission Mode Project
② Having [National Judicial Infrastructure Authority] for these
It will ensure [free, fair justice]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Centre - State disputes have been in prominence as the Constitution of India is [quasi - federal] (K.C. Wheare).

Recently, there was Centre - State dispute between [West Bengal - Centre] over the jurisdiction of CBI.

Constitutional Division

Legislative Powers	Administrative Powers	Financial Powers
⇓	⇓	
Article 246	Article 256-263	Article 268-293

Despite the [rahane division] of powers, there have been various disputes

[Centre - State Dispute] —

1. Appointment of Governor (Article 153)

(a) States believe that Governor plays a [partisan] role

(b) Role of Governor is alleged to be interfering with the elected government.

eg - Karnataka Governor did not invite the post-poll Coalition largest party for government formation

2. Division of finances :- (a) Use of cess, surcharge reduces divisible pool.

(b) States like Punjab, West Bengal allege that revenue generation taken by GST.

(c) States, as per 15th Finance Commission depend on 46% revenue on Centre (2015-21)

3. Legislative Powers :- (a) Concurrent list need for centralisation by the centre

(b) No place for Residuary like Disaster Management

It can be solved :- ① following Sarkaria commission recommendation for appointment of Governor - politically neutral person.

② Ensuring deliberation by Inter-state Council (Art 263).

It needs to maintain balance as per NK Singh - "Federalism is flexible trust is not

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to the practice of involving in specific discussions, deliberations with government by individuals, pressure groups, businesses to persuade on particular policy, goal desired by the stakeholder.

Lobbying will strengthen :-

(A) Participative Governance -

1. Ensure specific grievances are redressed.
2. Ensure appropriate opportunity to each stakeholder to raise concerns and demand appropriate action.
3. Different stakeholders like women, transgenders, widows can lobby.

(eg) - transgenders can lobby for reservation in job, education.

4. Ensure that policy advocacy is strengthened.

5. Ensure inclusive participation of all

(eg) - SC, ST, OBC, etc.

(B) Ease of Doing Business

1. Government can be asked to frame appropriate policies by business groups

(eg) - Lobbying done by auto-manufacturers in USA is legal.

2. Business groups can have interest articulation and interest aggregation for all (eg) - they can raise need of stable regulatory policy or tax terrorism

But there are issues :-

① May lead to crony capitalism

② Inequality in society may be enhanced

③ Social justice may take backseat

④ May lead to marginalisation of those with low awareness

There needs to be careful application of lobbying so that it does not lead to inequity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Free and Open Source Software are tools which are available to the citizens for use, modification, and application of software as per the needs of the user.

(eg) - Android is FOSS.

Government encouraging FOSS :-

1. Government intends to make the application, portal available for all.
2. It will lead to transparency.
3. Usher in participative governance.
4. For instance, government decided to make open data of GSI (Geological Mapping).

But true potential is unrealised

1. It can be used in G2G, G2C as

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

well as G2B interactions of government.

2. Government - to - Government :- portals like Khajane (Karnataka), PRAGATI, etc can be made open source and it can be shared with all departments.

3. Government to Business :- portals like GSTN portal, Income tax portal, etc. can be demoratised so that there is ease of dealing with these.

4. Government to citizens :- various portals can be digitised, demoraticed :-

(a) Gyandoot - citizens can know the functioning of portal for information dissemination.

(b) Lokvani - in Uttar Pradesh. It can share insights, data with citizens.

But cautions are there

① Data privacy to be protected.

② Need to ensure cyber crime, attack on critical infrastructure, etc not there. This needs to be strengthen by Open Data Framework of Government.

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are organisations as per World Bank which undertake activities to alleviate sufferings of poor, provide basic services to poor, enhance service delivery to different sections, particularly, marginalised sections.

NGOs are principal vehicles for safety value of community voices

1. Allow policy advocacy by people
2. Involve in basic service delivery

(eg) - Hope foundation during Kerala floods.

3. Channelise citizen interest and policy inputs on particular area.

(eg) - Bachpan Bachao Andolan instrumental in ILO Convention 182

4. Enable fulfillment of gap between citizen - state. (eg) - Akshay foundation gives healthcare support to individuals.

5. Allow policy formulation, implementation

(eg) CII enables policy formulation on sectors like steel, exports, etc.

However there are issues —

1. Transparency — As per CBI, only 10% of NGO file returns.
2. Presence in rural areas is limited.
3. NSA Ajit Doval highlighted that if civil society is diverted, it may be an alternative channel of warfare.
4. Violation of FCRA norms — as per MHA license of 1821 NGOs cancelled between 2019–21.

Reforms by — ① S. Vijay Kumar Committee to have nodal agency for NGOs.

② Project NGO Darpan by NITI Aayog

www.visionias.in

These will strengthen citizen centric governance in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There are 150 million mental healthcare patients in India, as per Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Around 70% of these do not seek medical intervention for problem.

Mental Healthcare Act (2017) :-

(A) Lauded for patient centricity :-

1. It enables treatment for individual suffering from mental health issues.
2. It enables individual to end his/her life. It decriminalises suicide.
3. It prevents discrimination to citizen on basis of his/her mental healthcare status.

4. No doctor, hospital facility can deny treatment to patient

5. Encourages society to recognise mental healthcare as an issue and engages in sensitization, awareness.

(B) It is sluggish, and issues :-

1. It has not been implemented by all the states, being state subject.

2. Enforcement of Act by the hospitals, private institutions is weak.

3. Issue of suicide which is in conflict with Indian Penal Code which criminalises suicide.

4. Lack of ~~bud~~ budgetary allocation and finance towards awareness, sensitisation.

These issues need to be addressed so that there is equity and social justice for mental health patients.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों की इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent PLFS-5 (2019-21) pegs unemployment rate at 4.2%. Labour force Participation Rate is 41.6% with variations between rural-urban areas.

Need for Urban Employment Guarantee Act/Scheme —

1. Reduce unemployment — 4.2% at the national level and urban unemployment
2. Prevent marginalisation — of the urban poor — street hawkers, slum dwellers. (eg) — 6.5 cr people live in slums.
3. Reduces poverty — poverty rate in urban area is 25.7% (Census 2011).
4. Prevents additional income source.
5. Prevents vulnerability of

being pushed into poverty by disaster emergency, etc (eg - Azim Premji University finds 259 million pushed in poverty by COVID.

6. Gives income to develop capabilities of the individual and family.

7. Amartya Sen focussed on capability leading to development.

8. Follows rights based approach towards livelihood (Olga Tellis case).

But issues are :-

1. Fiscal resources :- are limited. Fiscal deficit in 2020-21 was 9.2%.

2. Multiplicity of schemes - may lead to duplication (eg - SVANIDHI, Atmanirbhar Bharat scheme, etc.

3. Make lead to misuse of money on liquor, drug, etc than productive use.

These concerns need to be incorporated to have Urban Employment Scheme to achieve justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC refers to organisation of nations such as Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, etc for Scientific, technical and economic cooperation in the Bay of Bengal Region.

24% of global economy

Relevance in strategic operations

① Gateway to South-East Asia :- through NIDCP (high impact community Development projects) in Myanmar, Thailand.

② Act-East Policy can be strengthened

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Inter-trade can be boosted to have greater maritime trade.

4. Military exercises - can ensure that India acts as Net Security Provider in Indian Ocean Region.

5. Establishment of BIMSTEC Secretariat and Charter can enable vision of SAGAR (Security and growth of All in Region)

6. Connectivity - expanding Jaffna-Colombo rail link, Kaladan multi-modal project and IMT trilateral highway (India-Malaysia Thailand).

7. BBIN project agreed without Bhutan

Bottlenecks

- Only 5% trade of potential
- perception of big brother
- Presence of China in other countries
- limited agreement - Bhutan opted out of BBIN

Addressing them will ensure greater strategic autonomy for India in region.

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine focusses on the mutual beneficial and working relations, non-interference, no mutual aggression, respect for other nation's integrity and sovereignity

Relevance with neighbours

① Afghanistan –

India maintained close Coordination with all the relevant

Stakeholders during the USA withdrawal from Afghanistan.

(a) India did not interfere.

(b) India believed in Afghan led, Afghan controlled process.

(c) There was mutual respect and evacuation was done.

② Sri Lanka —

(a) India has maintained working relations by supplying Line of Credit during debt of USD 51 bn

(b) India is not interfering through debt-trap, wolf warrior diplomacy as China.

Gujral Doctrine has given a way to manage conflicting interests in geo-politics as per MEA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of Parliament refers to certain officers like the Secretary General of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha as well as the Presiding Officer of both Houses of Parliament.

Pivotal Role of Officers of Parliament -

(A) Presiding Officer / Speaker

1. Article 89 provides for Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
2. Article 93 provides for Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.
3. They are the presiding officers of both the Houses, respectively.

4. Speaker ensures that there is proceeding of House as per the Rules of Business of House, Constitutional provisions.

5. Presiding officer - Speaker/Deputy Speaker is the Chairman of any Parliamentary Committee of which they are member.

6. Presiding officer decides on the business of the House.

7. Presiding officer can take up a resolution, motion, bill for debate.

8. S/he can suspend member for unruly behaviour or if it violates decorum of Parliament

9. S/he can call for secret session.

(B) Secretary General :-

1. S/he is the senior official in House.

2. S/he assists Presiding officer / Speaker

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

in carrying out the day-to-day business and functioning of the House.

3. S/he engage the status, salary of Cabinet Secretary to Government of India.

4. S/he aids and has a Recommendatory advisory role for Presiding officer.

5. S/he plays important role in election of Speaker / Deputy Speaker.

Constitutional & Statutory provision

Presiding Officer	Secretary General
1. He can be removed by special majority	1. His salary, service conditions, functions are specified in Rules of business of House.
2. His term of service, salary, service condition defined in ~~Parliament~~ Constitution	2. These can be changed by Parliament
3. He needs to remain non partisan, independent	

These officers ensure that Parliament functions as Temple of Democracy as per Prime Minister.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Finance Commission (Article 280) is formed as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India. It makes recommendations with respect to Horizontal and vertical devolution to states, as well as ways to augment the divisible pool and state revenues.

Recommendation of 15th FC :-

1. It suggested 41% vertical devolution to states and 1% for newly formed UT of Jammu-Kashmir, Ladakh.
2. Horizontal Devolution was suggested -

	Weight
Population (2011)	15%
Population change (1971-2011)	12.5%
Income Distance	45%
Area	15%
Tax efforts	2.5%

Forest cover 10%

3. Revenue deficit grants of Rs 3 lakh crore to the states with deficit.

4. Performance based devolution to the states urban local bodies for ULB reforms, one nation one ration card, etc.

5. Disaster Management specific grants to the states to augment capacity.

Examination of Recommendations —

1. Balance of population growth — so that states which have reduced population are incentivised

2. Taking taxing efforts as criteria for greater devolution

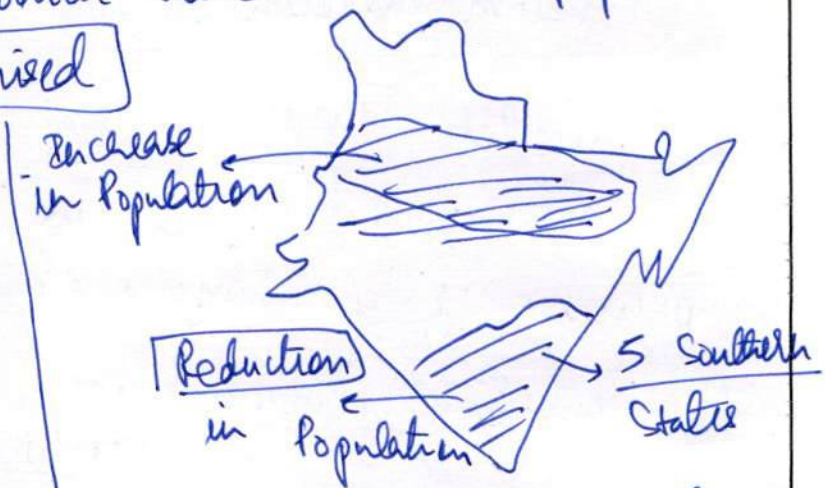


Fig – Population for states.

3. Makes provision for environment efforts to be carried by states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Takes [income distance] so that states — [BIMARU] or [special assistance] states are given fiscal resources.

5. It has also created [revenue deficit] grants so that states do not end up in [sub-national] bankruptcies.

(eg) Debt-GDP ratio of Punjab is [53.3%]

6. Links component of [disaster management] to augment SDRF and state fiscal resource.

[However, there are certain issues] —

1. Southern states complain that they are not incentivised [enough] for [fertility] reduction.
2. Finance Commission recommendations are only advisory and not binding.
3. There seems to be greater need to [rationalise] centrally sponsored schemes.
4. As per estimate, only [12%] such schemes take [80%] of the expenditure.

[Way forward] (1) Finance Commission to have [binding] recommendations

(2) Rationalisation of CSS

(3) States to reduce [fiscal deficits].

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of Conduct refers to the guidelines to be followed by political parties, candidates during elections and campaigning period.

Free and fair Election ⇒ Basic Structure of Constitution as per Indira Gandhi Case (1975)

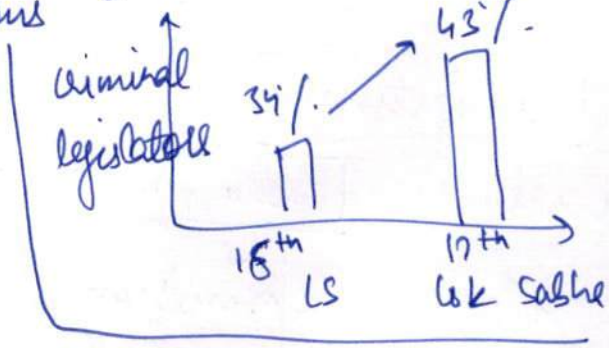
Statutory backing to Model code of Conduct will lead to –

1. Ensure muscle power is reduced
(eg) – Criminal prosecution and contraband of election if muscle power used.

2. Reduce use of money power in elections (eg) – despite limit of 70/95 lakh in Parliament election and 28/40 lakh in legislature election, there is

Hiding of election expenditure.

3. Reduce Criminal influence in elections as trial, convictions through statutory backing will increase.



4. Strengthen Election Commission — As per SY Qureshi two of the election commissioners feel they are on probation.

5. Give statutory power to election officers and Returning officers during elections.

6. Ensure streamlining of prosecution in cases of bribery, false filing of affidavits, etc

But there may be issues —

1. Uniformity :- by statutory status may lead to loss of flexibility to Election Commission.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(eg) - timeline for Punjab election (2022) was extended by Election Commission due to religious festival.

2. litigations — would increase and there would be delay in conduct of elections.

3. Election Commission does not have tribunal powers and High Court burdened with 58.50 lakh pending cases.

4. May lead to frivolous allegations against the candidates by each other.

It can be streamlined by —

1. Ensuring filing of false affidavit as disqualification under SCC 123 of RPA (1951)

2. Strengthening Election Commission by providing dedicated prosecution agency.

3. Use of state funding of election as suggested by Indrajit Gupta Committee.

Supreme Court in S. Subramanian Balaji case had asked for reforms in MCC which need to be done.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, there have been amendments proposed to Competition Commission of India Act (2002) to strengthen the regulatory process of the Statutory regulator.

CCI Act (2002)

MRTP Act (1979)

CCI (Amendment Act) (2022).

Market Disruption needs fair competition

① Market disruption by Artificial Intelligence, Data tracking, etc

② Dominance of GAFA Google, Facebook, Amazon, Apple

③ high barriers to entry to new players.

Need to revamp CCI :-

1. lacks strong regulatory powers as

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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compared to the Western counterparts such as US - Anti Trust Agency.

2. It was found that despite violations, limited penalty of only Rs 50 crore was imposed by CCI.

3. Does not take into consideration the newer forms of monopolies created by e-commerce, digital transactions, presence of cross-border flows.

4. lack of enforcement powers - limited criminal sanction, cancellation of license done by CCI.

5. Time taking - by CCI to give a decision in case of violation.

6. limited infrastructure and fiscal, human resources to tackle monopoly.

7. lack of single common nodal agency for anti-trust, monopolistic activities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Utility of CCI :-

1. Ensure fair competition in the market.
2. Corrects monopolistic tendencies due to monopoly or oligopoly.
   (eg) - CCI fined 6 cement manufacturers for fixing prices.
3. Prevents dominant player from misusing its dominant position in market
   (eg) - CCI fined BCCI for dominant position misuse.
4. Prevents information asymmetry between players (eg) - Google controls 80% of searches
5. Ensures fair practices to small, new players in market.

Ways to Revamp — 1. ~~More~~ More teeth to be given to CCI as per Tejeti Srinivas Committee 2. Presence of nodal, single regulatory agency 3. Defining dominant position and specifying guidelines on it.

These will lead to information symmetry and unleash market spirit (Economic Survey 21).

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Justice Lokur has highlighted that there has been creation of around 1 million whistleblowers due to the Right to Information Act (2005).

Urgent need for whistleblower mechanism —

(A) Private sphere —

1. This will reduce instances of cronny capitalism.
2. Presence of bureaucratic corruption will also be reduced.
3. There will be unearthing of scams and unfair practices

(eg) — Harshad Mehta scam was unearthed by only a whistleblower.

(B) Public sphere —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Need of whistleblowers to reduce corruption
2. It will bring ~~on~~ transparency in governance.
3. Governance will become citizen centric
4. Will improve audit and help CAG, PAC to find cases of fiscal impropriety

Urgent need to have safeguard for protection of whistleblower —

1. As per Satark Nagrik Sangathana, around 100 RTI activists have lost lives
2. There is need to empower whistleblower so that they are not under any pressure.
3. Lack of ~~any~~ anonymity in complaints presents challenge for them.
4. Lack of police protection.
5. There is legal aid to the alleged official who has been involved in corruption.

6. lack of job security, and pressure by superiors on whistleblowers.

Due to this government has taken certain steps —

1. Government has enacted Whistleblower Protection Act.
2. This will allow whistleblowers to disclose corruption without revealing, undermining their identity.
3. The identity of individual will be kept secret till process completes.
4. The fee on filing of complaints by whistleblowers has been reduced.

There is need to further strengthen this, for eg — anonymous complaint not entertained in Lokpal so that there is reduction in corruption and India reaches Parham Vaibhav Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives as per International Cooperative Alliance refers to entities formed by group of individuals coming from common social, political, economic background to fulfill a common purpose.

Reasons of poor performance

1. lack of scale - most cooperatives are concentrated in certain regions

2. lack of proper audit, accounting and managerial expertise with the cooperatives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. lack of proper elections — elections are not conducted regularly,

4. Elite capture - no democratisation of cooperatives with dominance of elites.

5. Connected lending - due to lack of monitoring, supervision in cooperatives.

(eg) - PMC cooperative bank.

6. limited awareness :- among citizens about awareness of cooperatives.

7. Marketability - is limited.

(eg) - Except AMUL, Nalyana handloom, Boyanik, others lack marketability.

Steps taken by government :-

(A) Constitutional Provisions —

1. Article 19(1)(c) :- freedom to form cooperatives

2. Article 43 B – enhances formation (voluntary), autonomous functioning and democratic control of cooperatives.

1. Part IX B :- for cooperative formation – multi state and single state.

(B) Legislative Provisions –

1. Multi-State Cooperative Act (2002) :- to ensure increase in scale, presence of multi-state cooperatives.

2. NARARD – was established to act as regulator of cooperatives.

3. Recently, power to supersede, lending, borrowing and to disband Board of cooperative to RBI.

4. Ministry of Cooperatives – has been formed by the Government to create dedicated administrative policy framework for multi-state cooperatives.

These will reflect in World of three zeroes of Mohammad Yunus – no poverty, no unemployment, no emission.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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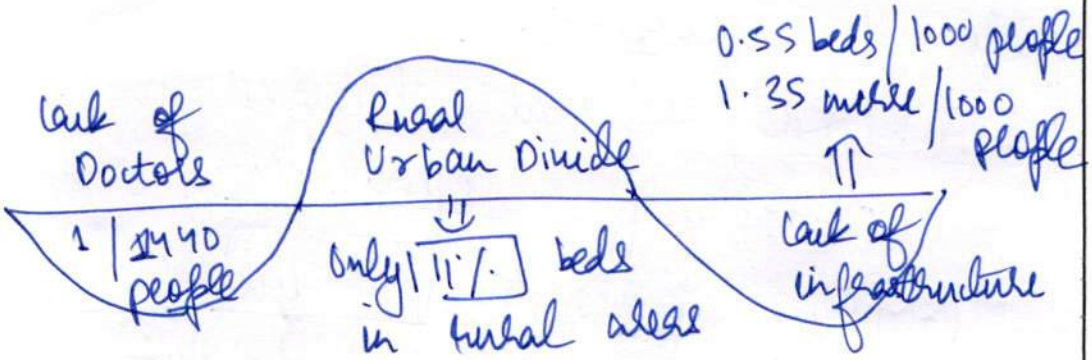
Indian healthcare system is characterised by the allocation of 2.1% expenditure as % of GDP - 2021-22 as per Economic Survey (2021-22).

Gaps in Indian healthcare :-



1. Presence of ~~Digital~~ Rural Urban Divide - limited doctor to work in rural areas
2. Lack of infrastructure in PHC (Primary health Centre), Community Health Center
3. Presence of low insurance -

Out of pocket expenditure on healthcare is 48.8% as per National Health Estimate

Private - public partnership to bridge this gap —

1. Penetration — in rural area and Tier 2/3 area can be enhanced.

2. Infrastructure — availability of X-ray imaging, spectroscopy, ventilators, etc can also be enhanced.

3. Manpower — bringing public - private would improve number of doctors, nurses as per WHO guidelines.

WHO - 1 doctor / 1000 people, 2.5 nurse / 1000 people.

4. Investment — by private sector in health care will increase.

5. Insurance — penetration may increase.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. Data based decision — private sector would be incentivised to take data and decisions based on it.

However, there may be challenges —

1. lack of interest of private sector.
2. Conceptual clear understanding of risk-return available to private-public entities.
3. contract understanding of both entities to be improved. Vijay Kelkar finds contract understanding to be issue in PPP.
4. Sharing of costs would have to be mutually decided.
5. Inhibitions on part of private sector to go in rural areas.

These can be strengthened, removed by initiating pilot projects and augmenting it with Ayushman Bharat Mission to have SDG-3 (Good health & well-being)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy (2020) was launched in order to have inter-disciplinarity and multi-disciplinarity in education and it has replaced the National Education Policy (1986)

NEP (2020) has commendable vision —

1. Aims to increase the allocation on education to 5% of GDP.
2. Aims to achieve 50% Gross Enrolment Rate in Higher Education by 2035.
3. Aims to have teacher training by initiatives like NISHTHA, etc.
4. Social inclusion — by having gender

Inclusion Fund and funds for SEDG (socio-economically disadvantaged groups) and their education.

5. It ensures option to have ~~the~~ academic credit based approach.

6. Changes curriculum from 10+2 to 5+3+3+2 for education.

7. Students can change higher education to other graduation subject based on academic credits for multi-disciplinarity

Success depends on ability to integrate with other policies —

1. Funding — would need to be channelised from other policies to reach target of 15%

2. Greater Inclusion to :- women, socio-economically disadvantaged groups needs integration with :—

(a) Health — so that they

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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are reducing [stunting] (35.5% in children) wasting (19.2% in children) and underweight.

(b) Change patriarchal attitudes – with schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

(c) Enable parents to send kids to school

3. [Integration] with nutrition policies such as [POSHAN], food fortification, etc.

4. Integration with policies such as Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Act (2013) to remove exclusion on caste.

5. Integration with [Skilling] policies:-

- Skill India Mission
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

These integrations need to be done by Centre and State (since education is ~~state~~ concurrent subject so as to enlight thought of [Vivekananda] — "Education is manifestation of perfection already in men".

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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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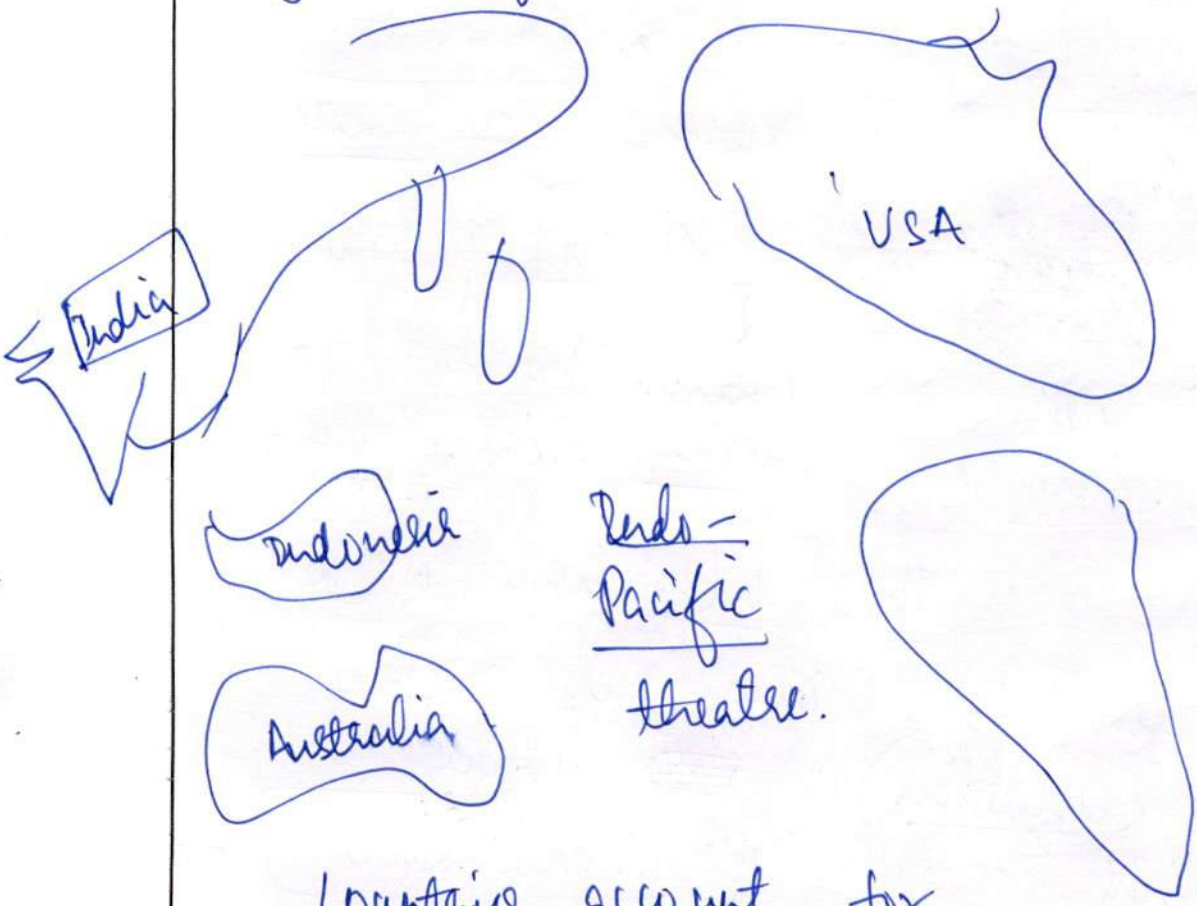
Indo - Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity has been launched by 12 countries such as India, USA etc in Indo-Pacific region for economic partnership.



Indo-Pacific theatre.

Countries account for 40% of global GDP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Engine of global economic growth

1. It has 4 components
   - Connected economy
   - Resilient economy
   - Care economy
   - Fair economy

2. Connected economy :- ensures movement of goods, services, data flows, etc

3. Resilient economy - supply chain resilience, minimising disruptions.

4. Care - ensuring support, recovery.

5. Fair economy - anti-tax evasion, fair taxation, money laundering, etc.

6. Boost trade - among the economies.

7. Encourage investment in nations —
   (a) for establishing supply chains
   (b) for securing safe manufacturing bases in other nations.

8. Integration of economies of the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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nations may take place.

Concerns of India —

1. No clarity — on how the investments to be mobilised, channelised
2. Limited progress — on other initiatives such as BDN (Blue Dot Network) and B3W (Build Back Better World)
3. Chinese response to be seen.
4. Ambiguity over cross border data flows as India had raised concerns also at Osaka track on data.
5. Lack of timelines and mechanism for investment and trade integration

These issues need to be looked at so that India can become strategic player in Indo Pacific as per Rajiv Bhatia

विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, there has been impetus towards Technology driven diplomacy by India by starting the NEST (New and Emerging Strategic Technologies) Division in Ministry of External Affairs.

Priority areas for technodiplomacy

1. India can focus on ensuring protection of digital rights
2. Creating a rule based global order in the digital space
3. Engaging with nations through

Online meetings, conferences as done by Prime Minister in Online 13th BRICS Meeting (2021).

4. Smooth Data flows can be another priority area.

5. Tackling Cyber crime through Consensus on conventions can be priority.

(eg) - currently, only Budapest Convention, India has not notified the convention.

6. There can also be use

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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of Techno-diplomacy to interact with broad stakeholders such as non-state actors like Taliban in Afghanistan.

7. It can help in expanding scope of engagement

Hence, it is useful

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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